JAMES GORDON BERE

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMES OF STR.

THRIS, each in advance. Honey can by must will be as the THE DAILY HERALD two cents per copy. If per on-THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at sea co-

topy, or \$3 per unsum; the European Edition reary Wederstay at six cents per copy, \$4 per annum to use part or Green Relative or \$4 to any part of the Omlivent, both to habite part are; the California Edition on the lat. 11th and Het or each month, at six THE PANILY HERALD on Widnesday, at four cents per VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important isherally paid for. 52" Our Fourier of the world, if used will be isherally paid for. 52" Our Fourier Courses on the world. If the world will be the world with the world will be the world. If the world, if

NO NOTICE takes of ananymous correspondence. We do not JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway, -- MASKS AND FACES-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street -Got Marnening-Pleasant Neighbor.

BOWERY THEATRE BOWERY - DESCRIPT - GLASCE AT

WALLACK'S THEATER Broadway .- PLAYING WITH

LAURA REENE'S THRATER, So 624 Broadway.-NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY -ZHILAH - ASPHO-DEL-TWO HIGHWAYMEN - CARRED OF A FIRE SAN.

THEATSE PRANCAIS, No. 500 Broadway .- L. FAMILIE LANGUET - LA BASTILLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-Day and brening-Joseph and Him Beermans-Living Conton-

BRYATTS MINSTREIS, Mechanics Hall, 477 Brownway. NIBLO'S BALOON, Broadway -- Hooley & Campbell's Missymma is Krinopian Sosos, Businesques, Dances, &c. --North Mann.

CANTERHURY MUSIC HALL, 563 Broadway. - Songs, Dances, Ruslescours, Ac.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, October 20, 1860.

The Prince of Wales and sulte yesterday visited Harvard College, and exumined all the objects of interest at that venerable seat of learning. They subsequently visited Mount Auburn Cemetery. Bunker Hill and the Charlestown Navy Yard. The royal party were received by immense crowds of citizens and with great enthusiasm wherever they In the evening they visited the Bosto Public Library. The party will leave Boston this morning in a special train for Portland, where they expect to embark at once for Old England.

There is another rupture in Old Tammany. A meeting of the Judiciary Convention was held there last evening to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy oc casioned by the resignation of Judge Pierrepont It appears from our report of the proceedings of Convention that the political tricksters of Old Tammany did not notify the delegates to attend the Convention until a late hour in the day, and indeed some of the delegates received no notification whatever. Those who were sound" upon the meeting of the delegates with out loss of time proceeded to make a nomination for the vacant Judgeship, in spite of the remon strances of certain delegates, who regarded the proceedings as irregular and altogether too hasty. The majority persisted, however, and nominated Judge Ulshoeffer, whereupon the remonstrating delegates organized a separate convention, and after denouncing the conduct of the majority, adjourned to meet again on Wednesday evening next

The delegates appointed under the call of the National Democratic Volunteers to select a ticket from the candidates already nominated by the anti-republican parties met last evening a No. 751 Broadway. The sub-committee appointed to select the city and county ticket reported that they were unable to report a ticket, for the reason that no nominations were made for the vacancy in the Superior Court. The Convention thereupon adjourned, to meet at the same place next Wednes

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian, noticing the suspension of discount by the State Bank of North Carolina, in view of the "troublous times," says that in Charleston, Augusta and Savannah, some of the banks have refused to discount cotton drafts on New York, payable after the 1st of November, and adds, "This is the first fruit of the 'irrepressible conflict."

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday the most of the day was occupied in empanelling a jury to try Samuel Kemmelstein, charged with receiving twenty barrels of flour stolen from Hecker & Brother by Henry Karples, who was convicted of larceny, and is now in the State prison. The jury that tried Kemmelstein disagreed on a former trial. The case for the prosecution was opened in the afternoon, and will be continued this morning.

The case of the agent of the Westchester House against John C. Heenan, the pugilist-being a suit to recover compensation for expenses incurred the person who claims the relation of wife to the defendant-was taken up in the Marine Court yesterday. A full report of the proceedings may be found in another column.

The representatives of the great Atlantic and Western lines of railroad have been in session at the St. Nicholas Hotel during the past two days. The meeting yesterday adopted a uniform tariff of freights for the Western roads, which, it is believ ed, will prevent competition in business between

the various lines. The cotton market was excited yesterday, while a speculative feeling prevailed. The sales were the largest made for months past, and embraced 10,000 pales, clo firm and difficult of purchase on the basis of Hage for midding uplands. The flour market was less active, and prices were easier for common grades of State and West ora. Wheat was less buoyant, while sales were fair, closing at easier rates. Corn was without change importance, while sales of Western mixed and flat yellow were made, at rates given to another place. Pork was inactive, and makes moderate, closing at rates given in another column. Sugars were firm, with sales of about 000 hbits, at rates given in another place. Coffee was firm, but quiet, deal ers being disposed to await the advent of the public sale t come off to day. The firmness of shipowners tended to check engagements. To Liverpool corn was engaged, in mbip's bage, at 1254d, a 1254d; some corn was engaged, in bulk, at 1154d. Flour was freely taken at 3s 3f, a 3s 454d, and cotten at 54d. To London, wheat, in bulk, at 13d., and flour at 8s. 75cd. a 2s 94.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS HOSTS .- The Prince of Wales was fortunate in some of the public functionaries into whose hands he fell during his visit to the United States. Mr. Buchanan received him in Washington in a manner eminently befitting his own position, and the friendly character of the visit, as intimated to her "good friend" of the White House by Queen Victoria. In New York Mayor Wood entertained and took care of the royal visiter to the entire satisfaction of every one. The next official who had him in charge was Governor Morgan, and he also conducted the reception with dignity and grace. Then Governor Banks acquitted himself in Boston in a manner worthy of the chief magistrate of an ancient Common wealth. The "good society" of Philadelphia. however, did not exhibit very good taste in

NEW YORK HERALD. "good society" of New York showed that they did not know how to conduct themselves at all, in the matter of the grand ball. But, singularly enough, the gentlemen in black who manage Tripity church manifested the greatest ignorance and the least taste of all in their manner of receiving the distinguished visiter.

The Question of Lincoln's Administra then-Interesting Reports from Spring-

In view of what now appears to be the inevitable election of Abraham Lincoln as our next President, we commend to the special attention of our readers the two interesting letters from Springfield, Illinois, which we spread before them this morning.

If there were any satisfactory evidences at hand of a spirit of union and fraternity between the two Presidential factions of the democracy in the North, we might be disposed to fight out the battle with them against their common enemy to the last cartridge. But what are the facts? How are these late heavy republican majorities in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana to be accounted for, far exceeding, as they do, the most sanguine estimates of the republicans themselves. It is charged that, under the guidance of such Douglas democrats as the Forney clique, the vote of the Douglas democracy of Pennsylvania, to a great extent, was cast directly for Curtin, the republican candidate for Governor, in order to prove the weakness of Breckinridge in said State, and to cripple his cause generally. On the other hand, it is charged that in Obio and Indiana, where, among the democracy, Douglas rules the roast, the Breckinridge faction played into the hands of the republicans, in order to show up the weakness of Douglas in the very section where his friends had claimed his popularity was unbounded. We are inclined to believe that both these

charges are substantially true. They afford the readiest solution of these heavy republican majorities in the States indicated. Assuming that this is the true explanation, it is perfectly idle to count upon any other result in November than Lincoln's election, and by a clean sweep of the Northern States. The Douglas and Breckinridge factions are fighting each other, and to destroy each other they have shown their readiness, here and there, to carry their powder over to the Lincoln camp. In this State we had supposed there was a genuine spirit of democratic reunion aroused, and that it might do something decisive against this swelling tide of Northern fanaticism. We now believe that New York, from the causes assigned, is as hopelessly lost as Pennsylvania. We have reason to believe, too, that the Albany Regency, for the last twelve months or more, have been playing into the hands of the great lobby firm of Seward, Weed & Company, in view of their projected stupendous railroad lobby jobs under republican administration.

At all events, starting from the initial point of Lincoln's election, these Springfield letters call our attention to the interesting question of his administration. What will be do? What will be his general line of policy? Will it be conservative and conciliatory on the slavery issue, or radically abolition in its character? What will be the composition of his Cabinet -a ministry of abolition crusaders, with Mr. Sewand at the head, or a careful selection of representative moderate men from all sections of the Union? All these questions are covered by our Springfield correspondents, and their information enables us to form a pretty clear idea of the views and purposes of Mr. Lincoln in anticipation of his promotion to the White House.

It thus appears that "Old Abe" is a conservative republican—that he contemplates no war upon the constitutional rights of elavery in the slave States-that his platform is the Chicago platform in good faith, and that his general policy upon slavery will be to conciliate the South into submission instead of exasperating her people into open rebellion. His Cabinet. too, will be made up of Northern and Southern men, and it is probable that Mr. Seward, instead of going into the State Department, will prefer the mission to England, in order, till the next campaign. Mr. Lincoln's Southern ministerial advisers will be selected from such conservative men as Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; John Minor Botts, of Virginia, and John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina. In only one thing does it appear will the policy of Mr. Buchanan's successor be radical in the extreme. and that is his policy in reference to the spoils On this point, from all that can be learned. Old Abe" will make a clean sweep, and there will be "Wide Awakes" enough on hand to keep him from falling asleep over this import ant duty of dividing the loaves and fishes.

This programme has the look of a fine morn ing, a delightful ship's crew, a fair breeze and a pleasant voyage. Will it be so? We cannot swer; but we fear that the voyage will be stormy from the outset, if not disastrous, to the end. Mr. Lincola's election as President of the United States by the free States alone, in opposition to the solid vote of the slave States, vill be a new event in our political affairs. marking a new epoch and a new departure in the policy of the general government, equivaent to a great revolution. This thing cannot take place without a shock and a recoil. What the Southern States will do in advance of any overt act of the Lincoln administration we cannot divine. From Virginia to Texas, the Southern people are certainly in a very disturbed, uneasy, unsettled and revolutionary condition of mind; but the prevailing idea appears to be, nevertheless, the policy of waiting for some direct abolition provocation from the new dynasty before embarking upon that unexplored sea of a Southern confederacy.

Entertaining this belief, Mr. Lincoln has doubtless shaped his policy to meet the South balf way with his flag of truce. But here he will be met by the anti-slavery progressives of his party, such as Senators Seward, Wilson, Hale and Sumper, and such men as Thaddeus Stevens, Grow. Colfax. Van Wyck, Bingham, Hutchins and Lovejoy, of the House, and the sdvanced abolition guard, the Kansas Zonaves. the Dred Scott sappers and miners; in fact, the bulk of the fighting men of the republican army will back up their ultra leaders at Washington, and crowd bard upon the administration to push it forward against the "slave power." Thus, from the next morning after Lincoln's election, he will be placed between two fices, and will become the centre of an "irrepresible conflict" in his own camp.

We know that his election will be the signal for the reconstruction of the several factions new arrayed against him; but it is probable their mode of entertaining the Prince, while the 'that his thanguration will mark the beginning

of the disruption of the republican party as it stands, and the loss of one wing or the other to bis administration. Should the South bold on. Lincoln may hold off. Otherwise, from the circumstances surrounding him, the progressive abolition wing of his party may harry him and the count y to destruction.

We see that a great revolution is upon us. that it must come, that we must look it in the face, that it will change the whole schedule of our political parties, leaders, plans, measures, principles, everything; but whether for good or evil, peace or war, we cannot eafely conjecture this side of Lincoln's election. We await that result as the landmark of a sweeping revolution in our political affairs.

ENTERPRISE OF THE METROPOLITAN PRESS-ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JOURNALISM .- The full and accurate description given by telegraph in our columns yesterday, of the ceremonies tendant upon the Prince of Wales' reception in Boston, must have considerably astonished and exercised the local press there. Not only were all the proceedings of the day, including the grand military review on Boston Common, reported with the same minuteness as were the circumstances of the Prince's reception in New York, but everything which occurred at the ball was faithfully given, up to the hour of midnight. The Boston papers, considering the extra arrangements made by them for this grand event, must feel somewhat out of sorts at find ing themselves equalled on their own ground for a comparison of the reports will show that we have given as full and as graphic an account of its incidents as any that they have published. The Portland papers will make a similar discovery. In the same number of the HEBALD they will find a full description of the royal squadron and of the hall given to its commodore and officers, the toilettes of the Portland belles included. Thus we have closed up worthily the efforts made by the metro politan journals sluce the landing of the Prince of Wales on the American shores. In no instance have the royal party been compelled to trus to the imperfect arrangements of the local press of the different places they have visited for a report of the events in which they took part.

All this has not, of course, been accomplished without great expense. Our bills for special telegraphic reports for the period covered by the Prince's ecjourn in the British provinces and in this country amount in the aggregate to a sum that would cover more than a whole year's telegraphic expenditure of the Loudon papers combined. We give the weekly amounts, premising that these bills are exclusive of the charges of the Associated Press for additional matter, and are mostly for reports furnished in

connection with the Prince of Wales' visit:-Week ending August 2 \$625 2
Week ending August 9 250 6
Week ending August 16 255 7
Week ending August 16 255 7
Week ending August 23 619 6
Week ending August 23 857 9
Week ending August 25 157 7
Week ending September 8 1,275 7
Week ending September 15 1,026 9
Week ending September 22 717 1
Week ending September 25 717 1
Week ending September 26 749 3

To the above have to be added the amounts of the last two weeks' accounts, making for about two months and a balf a total of upwards of \$8,000 expended for special telegraphic re ports for the HERALD, independently of those furnished by the Associated Press. We advert to these facts merely to show how superior in liberality and enterprise is the Ame rican to the English press, which ridicules us because we have made a display of those quali-

ties, on an occasion deeply affecting English interests, that has cast its own exertions and those of the Canadian journals far into the shade. The truth is, that ever since our first telegraphic report from St. Johns anticipated by more than a week the letter of the correspondent of the London Times, and compelled that and other London papers to borrow from our columns. the Thunderer" has been specially wroth against us. Although it has continued to owe to us the same obligations down to the present time, its correspondents taking from our reports of the Prince's movements more than one half the face which they are supposed to acquire by personal observation, it has not as yet mended its mappers or exhibited the least indication of gratitude. We can afford, however, to set our London contemporary an example of equanimity. We console ourselves with the reflection that if the New York and London journals had to compete with each other in the same locality the latter would soon sink to the position now relatively occupied towards us by the country press. In other words, we should do all the work while they did all the bluster.

THE CITY ELECTIONS - THE HERALD'S TICKET.-In a little more than a fortnight an election will be held in this city for various offices-for members of Congress, for the State Assembly, for seats in the judiciary, and for county offices. For these positions candidates are nominated by different parties and factionssome by Tammany Hall, some by Mozart Hall, some by the Bell and Everett men, some by the Union men, some by the Douglas faction, some by the Breckinridge party, and some by the republicans. How many other kind of stripes there may yet be in the field in addition to these we cannot say.

Some of the nominations have been made it grogshops, some in coal holes and other dark and dirty places, some even on the sidewalks; and most of them have been bought and sold for cash down, like so much beef at the Bull's Head. There is a movement on foot to hold a convention to select conservative games from these different tickets. Probably the worst men in the whole list will be selected, and other bargains and sales may be effected just as objectionable as any that have been already made. The managers in this operation may therefore save themselves the trouble of making out a select ticket. We intend to take that matter in hand ourselves and a few days before the election we will publish the names which we will carefully choose from the various tickets in the field, or from any other that may yet appear, or from among our fellow citizens who have not yet been no minated and will be passed over to the end of the chapter by the venal politicians, just because such men are too honest to give them a bribe or to lend themselves to public plunder and corruption. We will present these names on our own responsibility, as "the HERALD ticket," and advise our readers to vote for it. They will see whether it will not be a better ticket than any jet brought forward, and whether we are not as competent to point out the best men as the rowdies and bullies, and blacklegs and thieves, who call themselves members o nominating conventions. We have no axe to grind, have no favorites to advance, and owe

nothing for any of the parties, or any of the candidates in the field. We have never mixed in the dirty pool of politics, and we want no office; but, in common with a large mass of our fellow citizens, we want good government, and we will try to have it by some means or other.

Meantime we will inquire into the history and the intellectual and moral character of the different candidates, and announce the result to our readers. We have the means of finding out all about them, and will probably enlight en the people about several of these aspirants to public offices, of whom they know little or nothing, but who have been palmed off upon them as worthy of their confidence-worthy to be entrusted with the administration of public justice, the custody and control of the public money, and even the property and the lives of citizens-when no good man who is well acquainted with them would trust them in the most trifling matter, but would deem the com munity unsafe as long as these jail birds were not caged in Sing Sing or suspended by the neck with a very long and a very strong rope

Departure of the Prince of Wales-The New Alliance Between America and England.

The Prince of Wales leaves our shores to day for England, and takes back with him new ideas and new impressions in regard to our country, our people and our institutions, which will inaugurate a revolution in public opinion in Europe, but particularly in Great Britain, in regard to the United States, their capabilities and their destiny.

It is well known that the Prince, the Dake of Newcastle, and all the important personage comprising the royal suite, have been highly gratified with the spontaneous, cordial and or derly reception they have everywhere met with in this country, and that they leave us with impressions and feelings very different from those they entertained when they first set foot on this continent. Even the public men of Eag land have a most imperfect knowledge of the vast empire. with a language and literature common with their own, that is growing up here, and extending the briarian arms o its commerce and its political relations over every sea and into every land; and the London Post, the organ of the present British ministry, stated only a few days since that the Prince would have an opportunity to observe, during his visit to the United States, the working of British principles without the balances and safeguards which the composite form of English society and government has thrown around them at home. The idea involved was that the Prince would return to England confirmed in the idea that popular freedom is not safe in the United States, and that society here needs the protection which is thrown around it by the social class privileges which have taken such deep root in England.

The result has proved directly the reverse of what the London Post supposed it would. So well pleased has the Prince been with all he has witnessed here; the popular enthusiasm for himself, as the representative of a friendly crown; the order and good feeling that everywhere pervade society and government; the mil lions of stalworth yeomen equally ready to do honor to England's prospective sove reign and to defend the State against domestic or foreign foes, and the self-reliant energy and enterprise that animate a consciously free people, that be has on several occasions expressed his determination to return here as soon as he has attained his majority, and make a complete study of the country and its institutions. It is to be supposed, also, that occasion will not be wanting for the Duke of Newcastle, standing in his place in the House of Lords, to tell the peers and the people of England of his eventful visit to this country, and the impressions it has made upon his mind. We cannot but believe that at such a time the English people will hear something very different from what they have been accus tomed to learn from ignorant journalists who tell them that Iowa is a cotton growing town in the State of Mississippi, or musty lords who believe that the American people have cast off the checks and balances imposed by Washington on an unbridled democracy.

An instructive idea of the change that will be wrought in public opinion in England regarding America may be derived from the closing scenes of the Prince's tour at Boston and Portland. Boston was the hotbed of the Revolution; there stands Fancuil Hall, "the Cradle of Liberty:" there Bunker and Breed's bills rear their enganguined crests: Boston barbor was long closed by Britain's King, and Portland was burnt by his troops; and yet there, whence the fervor of revolution poured over all the old thirteen colonies, the reception and adieu to the Prince and his suite have been of the warmest kind, surpassing in feeling, if that were possible, anything that has been elsewhere witnessed. Even bloody Bunker Hill sent its sole survivor to take England's heir by the hand, bidding him welcome here, and God speed to his distant home.

There is a meaning in these events which will not be lost upon the European mind. They prove that old enmities are forgotten, that old causes of irritation have been removed, and that here in the popular heart there is a love for England's liberties and England's weal which is far stronger than the friendships of monarchs or the alliances of dynasties. They show that the true alliance of the English na tion is with the kindred millions that pursue the paths of happiness and glory on this continent animated only by a common fidelity to freedom and a spirit of friendly emulation. Monarche may portion out the continent of Europe as they choose, but here they cannot come, and from here may go forth the moral power, and the physical force, if needs be, to defend the happiness of England and the freedom of her people, should occasion ever arise for her to call for them. The tour of the Prince of Wales through the United States proves the existence of an alliance between the two nations deeper than diplomacy ever sounded, and stronger than monarchs ever attained. He returns to certify this fact to his future subjects, and to make known to them that the friendship of England and America secures the safety of the cause of freedom all over the world.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE PRESIDENTIAL Election.-Every Presidential election has its peculiarity. In the great contest of Jackson hickory poles and hickory clubs were the spe ciality. In Harrison's time it was hard cider and log cabins. At Polk's election an attemp was made to revive the hickory excitement by representing him as "young hickory;" but the tree proved wenk, and had very little sap in R. When Taylor was rucoing all the talk was

the balls of the Montezomas were the watchwords. In poor Pierce's time there was hardly any life and little or no peculiarity worth noticing; he was elected through a desire for Union merely, but the candidate had no individuality, nor did any one know or care much about bim. Subsequently, the Know Nothing party sprang up, with their masonic like organization, insignias, clubs, dark lanterns and so forth, but they did not live to participate in a Presidential election; they were knocked into smash too soon. At the last election the repu tation of Fremont as a great traveller, an eater of horseflesh, and so on, gave some speciality to a spirited contest in which Pennsylvania was just barely saved for Mr. Buchanan.

In the present election, however, we have new peculiarity in the shape of the Wide Awakes, who rejoice in nocturnal demonstrations and torchlight. This organization, which seems to have originated accidentally in Connecticut, is gotten up by a lot of office seekers, every one of whom expects to be handsomely recompensed when Old Abe is elected. Having obtained money from the wealthy men of the republican party, they hire a lot of boys under age to do all the work, make all the noise, and burn all the oil. Wide Awakeism, torchlight processions and split rails comprise the peculiarities of the present campaign.

Douglas and the Lecompton Swindle-Case for the Defence.

We published yesterday some very important and extraordinary documents, going to prove in the most positive manner that the whole trick by which the Lecompton constitution was to have been imposed upon the people of Kansas originated with and was concocted by Sepator Douglas. To-day we give the case for the defence-the answer of Mr. Douglas to the charge of trickery, duplicity and fraud. It is contained in a speech delivered by him in Milwaukee on the 13th instant. The facts of the case are these:-

It seems that the Democratic Committee

of Leavenworth City-anti Donglas-has been recently addressing circulars to men promineatly connected with the getting up of the Lecompton constitution, questioning them in regard to Mr. Douglas' connection with that historic document. The answers coincide wonderfully in fixing on Donglas the paternity of the scheme by which the people of Kansae, in voting "For the constitution, with slavery," or "For the constitution, without slavery," should really have no opportunity of voting against the constitution at all. Mr. Green B. Redman, one of the delegates to the Convention, testifies that Calhoun its President, exhibited to him a letter from Stephen A. Douglas, which "suggested and urged the plan of submission adopted by the Convention, approving the constitution as then agreed upon, which had been submitted to him, and pledging himself to pass the constitu tion through Congress if we would insert the clause of submission, which we did insert.' Several other delegates, including Mr. Mobby of Ogden; Mr. Easton, then the proprietor of the Leavenworth Herald, now of Childcothe, Missouri; Mr. Jarrett Tedd, of Leavenworth; Mr. O. C. Stewart, of Kansas City, and Mr. B. J. Franklin, of Chilicothe, make substantially the same general statement. The latter gentleman intimates that Douglas' letter to Calhoun, suggesting the plan of submission, is still in possession of Calhoun's family.

To the charge thus clearly made and sus tained by such evidence, Mr. Douglas opposes his own fist and unqualified denial. He de nounces the charge as "false in every particular." and says:-"I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publi cation. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme." He then goes on to narrate the history of Governor Walker's appointment and of the inaugural address which the Gover nor published, declaring that the constitution would be rejected unless it was submitted to a vote of the people, and says that "the very night the news arrived at Chicago I denounce It in unmeasured terms." Although Mr. Douglas denounces and denies

the charge in these clear and unequivocal terms, there seems to be little doubt that the letter described by the several members of the Lecompton Convention was not entirely the creature of their imagination. They must have seen some such letter. Mr. Douglas himself appears to feel the difficulty of getting over this point. He says he does not distinctly recollect whether or not be communicated to Mr. Calboun the result of his interview with Gov. Walker, and thinks he may possibly have written him on that subject. No doubt he did. Making due allowance for the fallibility of human testimony, particularly where the witnesses are politicians, we think that the truth probably is that Douglas was in communication with Calhoun, and told him he would support the Lecompton constitution, with alavery provided only there was a clause for submitting it to the people; and that Calhoun, being outnumbered by the non submissionists, invented the peculiar mode of submitting it, which invention is now attributed to Donelas.

But it is of little consequence now. Politicians are so notoriously mendacious that no reliance can be placed on their assertions. At all events we have now fairly presented the evidence on both sides, and close the case submitting it to the public, and feeling perfectly indifferent as to what the verdict may be One thing is quite certain, and that is, that to the utter recklessness, folly and duplicity of democratic politicians all over the country is to be attributed the present disorganized and forlors condition of the party. They have managed to give Pennsylvania to the black republicans and there is little doubt that between Tammany Hall and the Albany Regency, New York will also be handed over in the same way. The party deserved to be crushed, and it is now only meeting its deserts.

Arrowsmith Berkeley on American Insti-

We had boped that the day of the utterly stupid cockney traveller—the Trollope and Marryatt school-had passed away-that the English people were becoming better acquainted with our habits, manners and peculiarities, and that they were willing, individually and collectively, to give us something like justice. But it seems that we reckoned without our host Another of the great Arrowamith family has turned up in the person of the special correspendent of the London Times; and again a third. that redoubtable Nimrod, the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, descendant of a noble house, which

about fighting, Buena Vista and Mouterey, and has latterly been under a cloud, and a member of Parliament. Berkeley is one of those peculiar British country gentlemen who run to dogs and horses; who adore prize fights, canine difficulties, rat baits and other refined and gentle sports of the same character; who associate with their grooms and marry their cooks. As Macaulay says of one of Berkeley's order in the seventeenth century, "his chief pleasures were derived from field sports and an unrefined sensuality. It was very seldom that this country gentleman caught any glimpses of the great world, and what he saw of it tended to confuse rather than to enlighten his understanding." He adhered to his opinions "with the obstinacy which is generally to be found in ignorant men accustomed to be fed with flattery." He was commonly a tory and devotedly attached to hereditary monarchy.

This is as exact a pen and ink photograph of Berkeley as could be given; and such being the case, we are not at all surprised to see that he has been retailing all the stale jokes and absurd stories with which the ordinary English traveller has regaled taproom audiences any time these five and twenty years. Berkeley came over here in August and remained till December, spending the greater part of his time in the West. He was rarely to be found in the society of gentlemen. His companions were of the delightful class known as sporting men"-a general term which embraces gamblers, horse jockeys, shoulder hicters, dog fanciers and shoulder hitting politicians. The public heard of him once, when be set up a melancholy how! because his dogs were not permitted to travel on the railways in the passenger cars. On the prairies he killed a few small birds, but fainted with terror when he saw a buffalo a mile off. On his way home be made a silly speech and told some tremendous Munchausenisms about his sporting exploits.

This charming specimen of a fine old English gentleman has been delivered of a "lecture" ou the United States, and has informed the good people of Giasgow that Messrs. Cobden and Bright were all wrong in their views about this country; that we were in an awfully oad way, and that he "ought to know." as he had been a mebmer of Parliament twenty years-not the very best qualification in the world, we should judge. country members being proverbially stupid. Further on, Mr. Berkeley said that no person travelling in America was considered respectable unless be had a man in black along with bim-a deliciously absurd statement if it has any meaning whatever. He winds up with the old falsehood about the buffalo, and altogether his lecture is a tissue of falsehoods and absurdities, and would be hardly worthy of notice were it not for the fact that, as its author is a man of some position and more or less influence among his own people, his accession to the Arrowsmith brigade may deceive some credulous people on the other side of the Atlantic. All that we have to say to this fox hunting phiosopher is-go your ways, Berkeley, go your ways; you have written yourself down an ass.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct 19, 1860 THE CEMBUS SUSTUMBS

The returns of the eighth census are coming in rapidly. and are found to be generally well taken. Notice has been given to the Marshals that compensation will not wed for returns made after the 1st proxime. The returns of many of the States are complete, also me of the districts of California, and it is not improbable that the returns from the Pacide States and Territories is completed. Several weeks must elapse before the Super number of inhabitants. They will couniderably exceed hirty millions.

THE CONSTANTINOPLE COUNTL-GENERALAS The applicants for the position of Consul General at Constantinople are very numerous. The administration experiences great difficulty in getting a proper person for the place, as the duties are judicial as well as tive. The appointment will be made in a few days. OLITICAL AFFAIRS-TANCET AND THE VICE

Secators Lane and Bright arrived here to-da awyer, and a man of high character, publishes a letter presence, in a room at Brown's Hotel, the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Mr. Douglas, and that George anders was the parly who made offer. He winds up his etter se follows:-

After some general conversation about the prospects of Douglas and of uniting the party on bim, Sanders urged Yancey to accept the offer that had been made him, and, as an inducement to accept it, assured Mr. Yancey that Douglas must die within six months after his inaugura-tion, and that then Yancey would have the whole matter in his news.

Mr. Clemson, the Superintendent of the agricultural branch of the Patent Office, is now on his way home from branch of the Patent Office, is now on his way home from Europe, whither he went, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to purchase vegetable, medicinal and economical plants and seeds generally. Many varieties have already been received. Before they are distributed among citizens of the United States, they will be tested at the Government propagating garden in this city, where additional facilities for this purpose are in progress. Heretofore much complaint has been made as to the worthlessness of seeds; but this in some degree was owing to the igno-rance of the recipients regarding the mode of proper

culture.

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS. During the year ending with June the receipts from the cales of public lands were less than two millions of dollars. Those recently sold yielded a very small amount. wing to the scarcity of money and other causes, and to many cases no bids at all were received.

CALIFORNIA LAND CARES. Four or dwe California land cases only will be argued refore the Supreme Court of the United States at the north erm, the great bulk of them involving millions of dollars, having already been adjudicated

Lieut Colonel Merchant has been assigned to duty with

rember next for California
Assistant Surgeon Rangur has been assigned for duty with the recruits, to depart from New York for Texas on

Fusion of the Pennsylvania Democracy. PHI: ADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 150 PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1560.

The Douglas State Central Committee last evening withdrew the straight electoral ticket, and pledged themselves to the support of the Reading electoral ticket, but ea forsed Douglas and Johnson as the nominees of the party an attempt to erase the Brecktaridge men from the ticket

Movements of Senator Donelas

Senator Douglas arrived at twenty minutes past ner on the packet City of Alton. He was received by a large crowd, and spoke from the Court House steps. He leaves for Jefferson City to morrow merning.

Mr. Yancey's Movements. PRITADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1960.

Mr. Vancey was advertised to speak at National Hal

to-night, but a telegraphic deepatch has been received announcing that he cannot come. Rallroad Convention in Nebracks.

The State Railroad Convention, to devine a system of relicad grants, to be presented to Congress, assembled it Topeka on Wednesday last, Governor Roberts X Wysndot, was President, and John A. Martin, of steblison, Secretary. A very large num